

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
**Security Committee**

OS REGISTRY

\*FILE

Committee 10/1

Also: Sec. 11

Also: Sec. 18

Also: Security 8

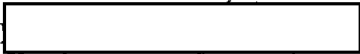
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SECOM-D-721

21 November 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman, DCI Security Committee

STATINTL FROM:

  
Chairman, Investigative Standards  
Working Group

SUBJECT: Recommendations of the House Permanent  
Subcommittee on Intelligence

1. Attached is a proposed response to the recommendations recently made by the Oversight Subcommittee of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, with a cover letter for your signature.

2. The Investigative Standards Working Group prepared this response to reflect a consensus of the Group. It has not been cleared formally with individual agencies.

3. It will be obvious that some of the recommendations gave the Working Group some difficulty. It may not be within the power of the SECOM, or, indeed, within the power of the Community as a whole, to resolve some of these matters.

4. The Working Group recommends that the SECOM concur with the response and authorize you to forward it to the House Subcommittee.



STATIN

Attachments

Draft Cover Letter

Response to Recommendations

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
Security Committee

OS REGISTRY  
\* FILE Committee 16A  
Also: Security 11  
Also: Security 18  
Also: Security 8  
Also: Security 20

The Honorable Les Aspin  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Oversight  
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Aspin:

The Director of Central Intelligence Security Committee is grateful for the opportunity to comment on the Oversight Subcommittee's recommendations for improvements in the clearance of persons for access to Sensitive Compartmental Information. Enclosed is a report summarizing our response to the Subcommittee's recommendations.

As the report makes clear, the DCI Security Committee is in general agreement with the tenor of the recommendations. We perceive some difficulties in effecting immediate adoption of some of the suggestions but we have initiated further studies to help us arrive at responsible decisions, hopefully in the near future. Specifically, we will examine very carefully the arguments for and against a central investigative capability. We have also very nearly completed the first stage of our year long analysis of the scope of investigations and will forward a copy of our report to the Subcommittee, hopefully by the end of the year.

Clearly, there are some problems confronting us which seem beyond our ability or authority to resolve. The most notable and complex issue, of course, concerns our need for information about persons who seek to penetrate sensitive Federal agencies or to acquire classified information for ulterior motives and whose activities in this regard are carried out at the direction or under the influence of organizations which otherwise enjoy the protection of

Constitutional guarantees and Federal laws. We note that the Oversight Subcommittee is working on the FBI charter and it is our hope that this legitimate need some how can be accomplished in the charter legislation.

The DCI Security Committee is also aware of the Oversight Subcommittee's draft of proposed legislation to authorize access to criminal history data by Federal agencies conducting investigations for access to SCI material. While we understand that individual agencies will comment separately, the Security Committee endorses the general precepts of the proposed legislation and urges its early passage.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Gambino

Enclosure:

Next 8 Page(s) In Document Exempt

APPENDIX A

Approved For Release 2002/08/21 : CIA-RDP85-00821R000100080003-5  
VALIDITY AND THE RELEVANT - IRRELEVANT TECHNIQUE

CPYRGHT

## ABSTRACTS OF RESEARCH

Blum, Richard H. and Osterloh, William "The Polygraph Examination as a Means for Detecting Truth and Falsehood in Stories Presented by Police Informants," *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* 59 (1) (1968): 133-137.

Seventeen male and three female informants who had given information on criminal cases to local or federal agencies were selected and paid to engage in the experiment. Great care was taken to protect their identities and the fact that they were cooperating with the police, as their lives would otherwise be in danger. Some of the stories that the informants were to tell the polygraph examiner were true, some were false, and some were partly true and partly false. The true stories were those which had been provided to their handler on a previous occasion which had stood the scrutiny of investigation. A false story was one jointly invented by the officer and the informant, but they were compatible with the informant's ordinary role and opportunities, and contained credible information. True stories with false information followed the same rules as the true story with certain false information added with the joint agreement of the police officer and his informant. The false items were credible

and compatible with the whole story, and the false items were important to the investigation, such as the name of an offender, the place where goods were hidden or fenced, etc. The story was first written, then rehearsed with the police handler.

Of nine stories that were all true, the examiner was correct in his diagnosis of all of them. No true stories were designated as false or partly false.

Of the eleven stories that were either partly or entirely incorrect, the examiner was correct in saying that each of these was either partly or wholly false. None of these were diagnosed as completely truthful.

In all, there were 106 statements to be checked for veracity. The examiner made four errors among the seven subjects who told stories that were only partly true. In two cases, the examiner made an error in judging a lie as the truth in one of the five elements of the partly true story. In one other case, the examiner made two errors among the five subsets, calling one truthful element deceptive and one deceptive element truthful. Of the 106 statements, made by twenty subjects, the examiner was correct in 102 (96.2%). The technique was relevant-irrelevant.

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Gustafson, Lawrence A. and Orin, Martin I. "The Effects of Task and Method of Stimulus Presentation on the Detection of Deception," *Journal of Applied Psychology* 48 (6) (December 1964): 383-387.

The study was designed to investigate the relative effectiveness of two different polygraph techniques, relevant-irrelevant and peak of tension. Subjects were given two RI and two POT tests. 29 were guilty, and 24 subjects had guilty knowledge. Only an electrodermal measure was scored for this research.

The RI method proved more effective in detection than the POT method when subjects were trying to deceive as to which item of information they possessed, in the guilty information paradigm. There was no significant difference in the effectiveness of the RI method of stimulus presentation between the guilty person paradigm and the guilty information paradigm. The POT method proved significantly less effective than the RI method in the guilty information paradigm, and significantly less effective in that paradigm than it was in the guilty person paradigm. In general, subjects found it easier to deceive in the guilty information paradigm where they could attempt to "appear guilty" on a non-critical item, especially in the peak of tension because they could anticipate the order of presentation of the items.

Eileen I. Correa and Henry E. Adams "The Validity of the Pre-employment Polygraph Examination and the Effects of Motivation." *In Press*, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 1979.

Forty subjects took pre-employment examinations (RI technique). Half were to tell the truth, and half were to be deceptive to three of the nine questions. Recordings included respiration from a thermister probe at the nostril, EKG for heart rate, and electrodermal. A cardiosphygmograph was not employed.

The experimenter, in separating the truthful and untruthful subjects was correct in all cases, for 100%. Identification of lies, by subject, ranged from 68% to 100%. There were no cases in which a truthful person was called deceptive (false positives). All of the errors were in failing to identify a lie.

Lying responses were characterized by significantly larger increases in conductance in the electrodermal and larger decreases in heart rate, than the responses to telling the truth. Respiration showed no significance in these recordings.

An attempt to separate subjects by motivation, offering half of the group \$25.00 if they could deceive the examiner, showed no significance.

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Edel, Eugene B., "Polygraph Examiner Reliability in Polygraph Chart Analysis: Identification of Physiological Responses," *Journal of Applied Psychology* 60 (5) (1975): 632-634.

Ten experienced examiners working independently on actual case charts involving responses to 2,530 questions from 40 polygraph interview cases were examined in detail.

Because each examiner made judgments of reaction or no reaction to each question, of which there were 2,530, on each of three channels, he made 7,590 decisions. The channels were cardiovascular, electrodermal, and respiratory. The agreement between the original examiner and a blind rater was 96% for cardiovascular, 95% for electrodermal, and 96% for respiratory responses. In terms of total agreement between all examiners who read all of the charts, the agreement was 96% cardiovascular, 91% for electrodermal, and 96% for respiratory responses. The overall percentage of agreement for rater versus rater was 94%.

The technique was relevant-irrelevant. All of the examinations were from screening cases. Of the total 22,770 judgments there were 21,626 agreements for an overall agreement rate of 95%, including the examiner-rater and rater-rater combinations.

MacNitt, Reginald D. "In Defense of the Electrodermal Response and Cardiac Amplitude as Measures of Deception," *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* 33 (1942): 266-275.

Professor MacNitt conducted 59 cases with the relevant-irrelevant (RI) technique that involved employees made available by the Columbus, Ohio Merchants Audit Bureau. Prior investigative results were withheld from him. There were employees whose honesty and integrity were above reproach, employees who had confessed to stealing goods and money, but were told to lie, and employees who were suspected of stealing and about whom there was quite a bit of evidence already in the possession of authorities. The latter group was expected to lie.

MacNitt said that his results were "correctly reported...and checked by confessions or the verifiable records of the employees, the operator failing only on a few minor details. In all of these 59 cases, the electrodermal response was the more accurate of the two employed." The other channel recorded cardiac rate and amplitude.

Hemsley, Gordon, Heslegrave, Ronald J. and Furedy, John J.  
"Can Deception be Detected When Stimulus Familiarity is  
Controlled?" Paper presented at the annual seminar of the  
Society for Psychophysiological Research, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
October 18, 1979.

Using a pre-employment test paradigm with relevant-irrelevant technique, ten male and ten female subjects were divided into two groups, one which was to be deceptive to some of the 20 items of biographical information supplied on application forms, and one group which was to be truthful about all of the biographical information on the forms. Because the stimulus familiarity was controlled, with all biographical information known to the subjects in advance, the issue was whether or not larger ANS responses would occur to deception alone. Skin conductance response was used to measure ANS responses.

The skin conductance response was significantly,  $F=64.1$ , greater for deceptive ( $X = 2.28$  umhos) than for honest ( $X = 1.40$  umhos) responses.

Neither an habituation effect nor a sex difference emerged. The experimenters concluded that the design allows the skin conductance response to detect, in the laboratory, "pure deception" because that emotional arousal associated with question content, and enhanced stimulus familiarity or signal value associated with the relevant alternative, have been eliminated as confounding sources.



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